

PROPOSED MAINE *LEARNING RESULTS* GLOSSARY

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CED	Career and Education Development (formerly Career Preparation)
ELA	English Language Arts
H/PE	Health Education and Physical Education
MATH	Mathematics
SCI	Science and Technology
SS	Social Studies
VPA	Visual and Performing Arts
WL	World Languages (formerly Modern and Classical Languages)

<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
ab	A two-part compositional form with an “a” theme and a “b” theme. The binary form consists of two distinct, self-contained sections that share either a character or quality (e.g., the same tempo, movement quality, or style).	VPA
aba	A three-part compositional form in which the second section contrasts with the first section. The third section is a restatement of the first section in a condensed, abbreviated, or extended form.	VPA
academic writing [essays]	Formal writing which is primarily analytical in nature. Academic writing usually reveals and helps increase the writer’s understanding of a topic.	ELA
accuracy	The degree to which a measured or calculated quantity correctly captures the true value of that quantity. Accuracy describes how well a measurement procedure was performed (compare to precision).	MATH

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
adapted text	Text that is rewritten from the original with simplified language.	WL
alignment [skeletal alignment]	The relationship of the body's skeleton to the line of gravity and base of support.	VPA
alliteration	The repetition of the same sound, usually of a consonant, at the beginning of two or more words immediately succeeding, or at short intervals, from each other.	ELA
alphabetics	One of several components of reading instruction. Alphabetics includes phonemic awareness, phonics, and word analysis.	ELA
American political system	The system in the United States by which power is employed to affect whether and how government will act on any given matter. It includes both governmental and extra-governmental activity. Aspects of the American political system that have become more prominent in recent years include political campaign financing, the role of lobbying organizations, the legislative seniority system, and the role of the media (especially television).	SS
analysis	Comparing, contrasting, classifying, and/or taking apart information.	VPA
appropriate forms of address	Salutations that are linguistically and culturally accepted.	WL

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
art form	A particular field or genre within the visual arts.	VPA
artist	A student, a peer, a teacher, an amateur or a professional who creates in dance, music, theater, and/or visual arts.	VPA
authentic; authentic materials [texts/passages/settings/sources/ entertainment media]	Original, unchanged, intended for native speakers. Those materials which originate in the same language and culture as that being studied or taught and are presented as representative of the real world.	WL
authentic context	Experiences and settings that are as close as possible to those of involved citizens and/or experts in the field. An authentic context is provided when students experience something rather than being told about it.	SS
balance	Stability and harmony across the multiple roles people fulfill in their lives.	CED
benchmark	A point of reference to which comparisons are made. In primary school, 5 and 10 are benchmark numbers. As students work with larger numbers, 100 becomes a benchmark. Benchmark fractions are halves and quarters. In measurement, 10 cm (the width of a hand) or 7 feet (the height of a door) or 5 grams (the weight of a nickel) may be used as benchmark values.	MATH
bias	Personal beliefs, opinions, or attitudes that prevent one from being objective about a particular topic.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
blocking	The planning and working out of the movements of actors on stage.	VPA
body composition	An essential measure of health and fitness. Body composition is related to nutrition and physical activity.	H/PE
body part isolation	Movement done with one body part or a small part of the body (e.g., rolling the head, shrugging the shoulders, and rotating the pelvis).	VPA
call and response	A structure that is most often associated with African music and dance forms, although it is also used elsewhere. One soloist/group performs with the second soloist/group entering “in response” to the first.	VPA
canon	A choreographic form that reflects the musical form of the same name, in which individuals and groups perform the same movement/phrase beginning at different times.	VPA
cardiovascular endurance	The ability of the heart, blood vessels, blood, and respiratory system to supply oxygen and fuel to the muscles to sustain a force continually over a period of time.	H/PE
career and life roles	The specific multiple and overlapping roles all people “play” throughout their lives (e.g., child, student, worker, friend, parent) and the time and energy they put into each role.	CED
carrying capacity	The number of individuals in a population that the resource of a habitat can support.	SCI

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
character	A person represented in a story.	ELA
citation	A reference to a book, paper, author, or other resource, or the information necessary to locate a specific information resource. Citations usually follow strict formats, which can be found in style guides.	ELA SS
classify	To sort according to the values of an attribute. For example, for the attribute of “color” items might be sorted by their “values” red, yellow and green.	MATH
cognate	Words from two languages that are similar in spelling and meaning, or sound and meaning.	WL
common arts activities	Activities such as attending a concert or play or theatre performance, going to a museum, or participating in community visual and performing arts activities.	VPA
comparative advantage	The comparative advantage in the production of goods or services individuals and nations have if they can produce a good or service at a lower opportunity cost than other individuals or nations. (Opportunity cost is the value of the alternative choice that is forgone when another choice is made).	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
compose	To create a number from component numbers or a figure from component figures; the term is generally used in school mathematics. Putting the numbers thirty and fourteen together to get 44 is one example of numerical composition; a whole composed of six sixths is another example. When students work with tangrams, two congruent isosceles right triangles can be put together to compose a square.	MATH
composition	<p>Dance: The creation and choreography of dances by arranging or inventing steps, movements, and patterns of movements.</p> <p>Music: The creation of original music by organizing sound.</p> <p>Visual Arts: The organization of elements in a work of art.</p>	VPA
composition form	The organization or plan for patterning movement; or the overall structure of a dance such as “ab”, “aba”, call and response, theme and variation, canon, and the interrelationships of movement within the overall structure.	VPA
compound meter	A type of meter in which the beat is divided into threes or sixes.	VPA
concept	A basic unit of thought. In art, it is the idea of what the final work will be.	VPA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
conflict	The opposition of persons or forces that gives rise to the dramatic action in drama or fiction. In addition to the conflict between or among individuals, there may be the conflict of a protagonist against fate, or against the circumstances that stand between the protagonist and goals he/she has set; in some cases, the conflict may be between opposing desires or values within a character's mind.	ELA
connotative	Referring to the suggestion of a word's meaning, apart from the thing it explicitly names or describes.	ELA
constitutional principles	The broad concepts embodied in the United States and State constitutions that reflect the attributes and qualities of life in a republic (e.g., limited government/constitutional limits on power; democratic processes; rule of law; division of powers; checks and balances; federalism; popular sovereignty/self-government; consent of the governed; majority rule with minority rights, etc.).	SS
context	The sounds, words or phrases adjacent to a spoken or written language unit; the setting in which a spoken or written message occurs.	ELA WL
context	Setting or situation for language use, providing the "where?" "when?" and/or "with whom?"	WL

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
context clues	The information from the immediate textual setting that helps identify words for decoding (sounding out) and words being read for the first time. The reader's speaking vocabulary is a back-up strategy and is primarily useful to resolve ambiguity (is <i>bread</i> pronounced <i>bred</i> or <i>breed</i> ?) and to confirm the accuracy of decoding (does it make sense and does it sound right?). The context helps resolve which shade of meaning is intended (<i>prog-ress</i> or <i>pro-gress</i>) and is used for learning the meaning of new words that can be decoded or pronounced but are not yet in the reader's speaking vocabulary.	ELA
courtesy expressions	Expressions of politeness that are culturally appropriate.	WL
create	To make or produce a product.	MATH
creative problem solving	A process for solving problems that includes identifying a problem, defining it, generating unique solutions, implementing and evaluating solutions.	VPA
critical thinking	Careful thought, including reflection and analysis, to determine whether a given proposition is true.	CED
culture	The shared knowledge, beliefs, values, norms, behaviors, and customs of a group of people unified by race, ethnicity, language, nationality, or religion.	H/PE
culturally appropriate	Reflecting culturally accepted norms.	WL

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
current issues [social studies]	Issues that are part of the contemporary public discourse and are closely connected to one or more of the social studies disciplines. Social Studies issues usually involve public policy.	SS
dance movement	The building blocks of many dances. More complex dance moves are called dance patterns, dance figures or dance variations.	VPA
dance phrase	Movements that are linked in a single choreographic sequence.	VPA
decision making	The process of selecting a course of action from multiple alternatives. In health, this includes the ability to: recognize a health-related choice, identify alternative options to the choice, assess the short- and long-term positive and negative consequences of these alternative options, select and implement a course of action, and evaluate the results of the decision.	H/PE
decompose	Generally used in school mathematics to refer to the breaking down of a number into component numbers, or of a shape into component shapes. For example, the number 6 can be decomposed as follows $5 + 1$; $4 + 2$; $3 + 3$; and $6 + 0$. To find the surface area of a rectangular prism, the surface of the figure can be decomposed into a set of 6 faces and the area of each face computed.	MATH
democratic ideals	The beliefs that serve as goals in United States society (e.g., individual dignity, equality, liberty, freedom, etc.).	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
denotative	Referring to a direct specific meaning, as distinct from an implied or associated idea.	ELA
derived measures	A measure that is calculated using direct measures. For example, area is a derived measure that is calculated using direct measures of length. Speed is a derived measure calculated from direct measures of distance and time.	MATH
diction	The choice and use of words in speech or writing, or the degree of clarity and distinctness of pronunciation.	ELA
dimensions of health	The multiple dimensions that contribute to an individual's overall health: physical, social, and emotional, and mental/intellectual.	H/PE
direct and indirect comparison [in measurement]	The measurement of objects using side by side comparisons as contrasted with the measurement of objects using a standard against which the two objects are compared. The length of two pencils, for example, can be compared directly by laying the pencils side by side and observing the length of each. If one pencil is shorter than my hand and a second is longer than an individual's hand one can say the first pencil is shorter than the second. Similarly, one can use a tool like a ruler. If one pencil is 5 inches long and a second pencil is seven inches long, one knows that the first is shorter since five inches is less than seven inches.	MATH

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
discipline-based processes	The processes associated with the methods used in research to develop knowledge within each discipline. For example: History - analyzing primary sources, seeking multiple sources; Geography - reading, creating, and interpreting various kinds of maps. Civics and Government - interviewing, polling, and following political trends. Economics - recording and graphing trends related to fiscal policy, or employment.	SS
drama	A dramatic work intended for performance by actors on a stage	ELA
dynamics	<p>Dance: The expressive content of human movement, sometimes called qualities or efforts. Dynamics manifest the interrelationships among the elements of space, time, and force/energy.</p> <p>Music: The varying degrees of volume or intensity in the performance of music.</p>	VPA
economic development	The improvement of the economic status of a particular area. It can occur at the local, regional, State, national, international or global level. It can be measured in numerous ways. The simplest measures are Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and per capita income. However, a variety of factors including working conditions, human health, equity, and environmental quality and sustainability are sometimes included in measurements of economic development.	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
economic factors	The aspects of an economy that have a broad impact on many aspects of life for individuals, families, businesses, and societies such as the job market, the cost of living, the cost of production, and capital.	SS
economic indicators	Statistics about the condition of the economy.	SS
economic institutions	Organizations focused on commercial, financial, fiscal, monetary, or trade issues (e.g., companies, financial institutions, the Federal Reserve, etc.).	SS
economic interdependence	The mutually dependent commercial, financial, fiscal, monetary, and trade relationships between or among nations, States, or international organizations. Sometimes these relationships are formalized through organizations and agreements such as the European Union, or North American Free Trade Agreement.	SS
economic processes	The processes of organizing and running businesses; producing, distributing and consuming goods and services; and forecasting economic activity.	SS
economic reasoning	The use of the concepts of economics to make decisions related to economics.	SS
economic systems	The interrelated processes by which nations and States determine the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services. Major types of economic systems include: market economies, mixed economies, planned economies, and traditional economies.	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
elaboration	The adding of details or of greater detail.	VPA
elements of art	The visual language the artist uses, such as line, shape, color, value, texture, and space.	VPA
emotional health	A state of emotional functioning that includes the ability to adapt to change and to cope with adversity.	H/PE
energy	An element of dance characterized by the release of potential energy into kinetic energy. It utilizes body weight, reveals the effects of gravity on the body, is projected into space, and affects emotional and spatial relationships and intentions. The most recognized qualities of movement are sustained, percussive, suspended, swinging, and collapsing.	VPA
entrepreneur	A person who organizes, operates and assumes the risk for a business venture.	SS
environment	The set of surrounding conditions. In health this includes the physical, social, and cultural conditions that influence the health of an individual and the community.	H/PE
estimate	To approximate or to predict a reasoned, “ballpark” figure for some calculation or measurement.	MATH

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
ethical reasoning skills	<p>The skills involved when making ethically sound decisions, including the skills of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - defining core values - analyzing conflicting values - resolving dilemmas using ethical decision making principles (ends-based, rule-based, care-based, or some combination of these) - acting with moral courage <p>For more information, see the 2001 Maine DOE publication, <u>Taking Responsibility: Standards for Ethical and Responsible Behavior in Maine Schools and Communities</u>, www.state.me.us/education/cep/homepage.htm.</p>	SS
evaluate	To find the value of an expression, usually by calculation or by the substitution of numerical values for variables followed by a calculation.	MATH
fallacious reasoning; fallacy	<p>An error in reasoning; errors that render unsound the arguments in which they appear. In addition, writers sometimes use unsound approaches that employ appeals not based on evidence. Examples of these are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The appeal to emotion: the <i>ad populum</i> approach is a common fallacy in arguments. Instead of presenting evidence in an argument, it relies on expressive language and other devices calculated to incite enthusiasm, excitement, anger, or hatred <p>Appeal to pathos (pity): a common fallacy in arguments, the <i>ad misericordiam</i> approach is a special case of the appeal to emotion in which the altruism and mercy of the audience are the special emotions to which the speaker appeals.</p>	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
familiar context	A setting for communication that is already known and understood by the student.	WL
family history	A record of a person's current and past health/illnesses, and those of his or her parents, brothers, sisters, children and other family members.	H/PE
fiction	Imaginative narrative in any form of presentation that is designed to entertain, as distinguished from that which is designed primarily to explain, argue or describe. Fiction may take many literary forms, including historical fiction, fables, fairy tales, folklore, legends, picture books, plays and narrative poetry.	ELA
figurative language	Words that deviate from a standard meaning or sequence of words in order to achieve a special meaning or effect (e.g., similes and metaphors).	ELA
fiscal, monetary, and trade policies	<p>Fiscal Policy refers to the decisions made by a government to raise and spend money as a government. (Also known as budgetary policy).</p> <p>Monetary policy is a central bank's actions to influence the availability and cost of money and credit, as a means of helping to promote economic goals.</p> <p>Trade policy refers to a national government's policies concerning foreign trade and treaties and agreements entered into with other nations to influence foreign trade.</p>	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
FITT principle	An acronym for the exercise variables used to improve fitness: frequency, intensity, time and type.	H/PE
flexibility	The ability to move joints and use muscles through their full range of motion.	H/PE
flexibility	Using materials and ideas in ways that are different from their common usages.	VPA
fluency	The clear, easy, written or spoken expression of ideas; freedom from word-identification problems that might hinder comprehension in silent reading or the expression of ideas in oral reading.	ELA
fluency	The use of many ideas relevant to a given artistic work.	VPA
form	Music: The organization and structure of a composition and the interrelationships of musical events within the overall structure. Visual Arts: A three-dimensional volume or the illusion of three dimensions (related to shape, which is two-dimensional); the particular characteristics of the visual elements of a work of art (as distinguished from its subject matter or content).	VPA
founding documents	Documents establishing our nation and the plan for government (e.g., The Declaration of Independence, The United States Constitution, The Bill of Rights).	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
gateway drugs	A habit-forming substance, the use of which may lead to the abuse of drugs that are more addictive or more dangerous.	H/PE
genetics	The study of genes and heredity.	H/PE
genre	A category used to classify literary works by form, technique or content.	ELA
genre	<p>Dance: A type or kind of musical work (ballet, modern, jazz, folk, square, etc.).</p> <p>Music: A type or kind of musical work (opera, jazz, mariachi, etc.).</p> <p>Visual Arts: The representation of people, subjects, and scenes from everyday life; or, a type of art work that has a tradition or history and is identifiable by specific characteristics (e.g., portrait, landscape, still life, abstract).</p>	VPA
geographic grid	A system of imaginary lines on the globe. The grid is formed by horizontal lines of latitude running east and west around the globe north and south of the equator, and vertical lines of longitude running north and south from the globe's poles east and west of the Prime Meridian at Greenwich, England.	SS
geographic tools	The sources and instruments used by geographers as they study the earth's surface and human activity on the earth (e.g., atlases, globes, maps, statistical databases, graphs, photos, satellite images, GPS).	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
goal setting	A student's ability to identify a desired health-related behavior or outcome and develop and pursue a plan of action that includes steps and strategies to achieve the desired behavior or outcome.	H/PE
goods and services	Goods are tangible products that may be sold in a market economy. Services are those activities that provide a benefit to members of society that may be sold in a market economy.	SS
governmental structures	The bodies and levels into which the government of the United States and the individual states are organized (e.g., the legislative branch, the executive branch, and the judicial branch, and the local, state, and national levels of government).	SS
guided conversations	Conversations in which the teacher provides prompting questions and/or thoughts prior to or during the conversation.	WL
guided exchanges	Short oral interactions in which the teacher provides prompting questions and/or thoughts prior to or during the interaction.	WL
habits of mind	Patterns of thinking that lead to positions or actions. Having information and knowing how to act on it.	CED

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
heat	The total energy, both potential and kinetic, of matter.	SCI
health-related fitness assessment	Tests given to assess the components of health-related fitness in an individual or group. For example, the back saver “sit and reach” measures lower back flexibility.	H/PE
health-related fitness components	The components of physical fitness that contribute to the healthy operation of the body. These include: muscular strength, muscular endurance, cardiovascular endurance, flexibility, and body composition.	H/PE
historic	Important in history.	SS
historic symbols, monuments and traditions	“Symbols” refers to artifacts that relate to principles, and historical events including the American flag, state flags, and town seals. “Monuments” refers to large structures such as the Statue of Liberty, the Washington Monument, and the Lincoln Memorial. “Traditions” refers to activities, and historical events.	SS
historical and recent immigrant groups	Groups that have immigrated to the United States including the “original” European immigrants and all successive immigrant groups.	SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
homophone	A word with a different origin and meaning but having the same pronunciation as another word, whether or not it is spelled the same.	ELA
human-made environment	An environment built by humankind such as a city, a town, a park, and includes such structures as buildings, gardens, bridges, and monuments.	VPA
idiom/idiomatic expression	A use of words peculiar to a particular language; an expression that does not mean what it literally says.	ELA WL
imagery	A set of mental pictures or images. The use of vivid or figurative language to represent objects, actions, or ideas.	ELA
informational (expository) texts	Nonfiction writing in narrative or non-narrative form that is intended to convey information.	ELA
information and communication technology (ict) literacy	The use of digital technology and communication tools to access, manage, integrate and evaluate information, construct new knowledge, and communicate with other(s) in order to participate effectively in society.	CED
interpersonal communication	The ability to exchange with others feelings, knowledge, ideas, beliefs, and values.	H/PE

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
interpersonal skills	The abilities and proficiencies that support successful interaction with others in career and life roles. For example: getting along with others, respecting diversity, working as part of a team, dealing with peer pressure, managing conflict, and accepting responsibility for personal behavior.	CED
interpret	To draw some inference from facts or data.	MATH
intonation	The sounds that create the rhythm of the language.	WL
iteration	A process in which a series of calculations is used to approximate a value by repeatedly refining the estimate of a value, especially in cases where a direct method of finding the solution is not available. An example is finding square roots of numbers by the using the “estimate, divide into the number, average estimate and quotient to get new estimate, and repeat until the desired precision is reached” method.	MATH
justify	To verify by arriving at the same result in a different way, demonstrating that a result meets the required conditions; or to support with reasons.	MATH
labor market information	The specific information about current employment opportunities at the local, national, or international level.	CED
language systems	The various aspects of language, e.g. grammar, lexicon, syntax, phonology.	WL

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
legible [of handwriting, print, etc.]	That is able to be read	ELA
literacy	The knowledge and skills that are required to read, comprehend, write, speak, and listen for the purpose of gaining and sharing information.	CED
literary devices	The techniques by which an author manipulates language for rhetorical effect and to evince style (e.g., figurative language).	ELA
literary devices	Clues that help one read and comprehend literature.	WL
locomotor	Movement that results in travel from place to place, usually identified by weight transference on the feet. Basic locomotor steps are the walk, the run, the leap, the hop, and the jump, and the irregular rhythmic combinations of the skip (walk and hop), slide (walk and leap) and gallop (walk and leap).	VPA
locomotor skills	The actions that allow one to move from one space to another. Locomotor skills include walking, running, hopping, skipping, jumping, leaping, sliding, and galloping.	H/PE
main idea	The gist of a passage; the central thought; a statement that gives the explicit or implied major topic of a passage and the specific way in which the passage is limited in content or reference.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
manipulative skills	Basic motor skills which include the handling of an object. Manipulative skills include throwing, catching, kicking, trapping, and striking.	H/PE
market economy	An economic system in which economic decisions and the pricing of goods and services are guided by the aggregate interactions of a country's citizens and businesses. This is the opposite of a centrally planned economy, in which government decisions drive most aspects of a country's economic activity. Market economies work on the assumption that market forces, such as supply and demand, are the best determinants of what is right for a nation's well being.	SS
media	Material or materials commonly used to make art works. They include two-dimensional media (e.g., graphite, ink, paint, cut paper, photographic paper, canvas), three-dimensional media (e.g., fibers, clay, wood, metal, glass, bone, plastic), and time-based media (e.g., film, videotape), media.	VPA
mental health; mental/intellectual health	The cognitive, learning, and intellectual areas of health.	H/PE
metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase literally denoting one kind of object or idea is used in place of another to suggest a likeness between them; a figure of speech in which a comparison is implied by analogy but is not stated.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
meter	The grouping of beats by which a piece of music is measured.	VPA
model	A mathematical representation of an object or relationship. While models may be diagrams or physical representations, they can also be equations or sets of equations that are used to represent an object or relationship. Colored chips may be used as models for positive and negative numbers. Geometric diagrams are sketched as part of the problem solving process. The graph of a function describes the relationship visually. Ohm's law $v=ir$, describes the relationship among voltage, current and resistance in simple electric circuits.	MATH
motif	A distinctive and recurring gesture or design used to provide a theme or unifying idea.	VPA
motor skills	Combinations of locomotor skills.	H/PE
movement challenges	A dance problem, situation, or question to be considered, and which serves as a point of departure for exploration, composition, and improvisation.	VPA
muscular endurance	The ability to use muscles to produce force continually over a period of time.	H/PE
muscular strength	The ability of muscles to exert a force against a resistance one time.	H/PE

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
narration	One of the four traditional forms of composition in speech and writing (narration, exposition, description and persuasion). Narration can be imaginary, as in a short story or novel, or factual, as in a newspaper account or a work of history.	ELA
narrative	Structure that follows a specific story line and intends to convey specific information through that story.	VPA
narrative strategies	Narrative writing techniques that imbue any writing with the sense of a story (e.g., dialogue or suspense).	ELA
narrator	<p>The person who relates an account or story dealing with sequences of events and experiences, though not necessarily in order of occurrence.</p> <p>First Person Narration is narration by a person from within the story who tells the story from his or her point of view and who refers to him or herself as “I.”</p> <p>Third Person Narration is narration by a person who is outside the story and who refers to all the characters in the story by name, or as “he,” “she,” or “they.” (See also <u>narration</u> and <u>point of view</u>).</p>	ELA
native speaker	A person who speaks the language as a first language.	WL

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
natural, human, and capital resources	<p>Natural resources are substances/energy sources that are valuable in their natural form and include: soil, water, wind, or minerals.</p> <p>Human resources are people who produce goods and carry out services.</p> <p>Capital resources include financial capital which is money and economic capital - the resources used to produce goods and services such as factories, robots and computers.</p>	SS
nature of language	The basis of the systems that make up the language.	WL
net	A net is a flat (two-dimensional) pattern of faces that can be folded to form the surface of a polyhedron. A net represents the surface of a polyhedron spread out in two dimensions. Therefore, the area of the net equals the surface area of the corresponding solid.	MATH
non-cognate	A reference to languages that do not share any words or symbols.	WL
non-fiction	Writing based on fact; designed primarily to explain, argue or describe, rather than to entertain; specifically, a type of prose other than fiction, but including biography, autobiography, reflective essays and speeches.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
non-locomotor [axial movement]	Any movement that is anchored to one spot by a body part using only the available space in any direction without losing the initial body contact. Movement is organized around the axis of the body rather than designed for travel from one location to another.	VPA
non-locomotor skills	Movement of the body performed from a relatively stable base. Non-locomotor skills include leaning, swinging, bending, stretching, swaying, twisting, and turning.	H/PE
non-verbal techniques	The use of gestures, signs, and body language cues.	VPA
notation	Written music for performance, indicating pitch and rhythm.	VPA
numeracy	The knowledge and skills that are required to read, comprehend, calculate, evaluate, and communicate in quantitative terms.	CED
occupational information	Information about specific jobs or lines of work.	CED
onomatopoeia	The term used to describe words whose pronunciations suggest their meaning (e.g., <i>meow</i> , <i>buzz</i>).	ELA
organizational features	Aspects of written texts that aid readers in locating and comprehending information (e.g., titles, tables of contents, etc.).	ELA SS

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
originality	The capacity to act or think independently.	VPA
palindrome	A choreographic structure used with a phrase or longer sequence of movement in which the phrase, for example, is first performed proceeding from movement 1 to movement 2, etc. When the last movement of the phrase is completed, the phrase is retrograded from the penultimate movement to the first movement. (A commonly used example in prose is “Able was I ere I saw Elba.” In this example, the letters are the same forward to the “r” in “ere” as they are backward to the “r.”).	VPA
parts of the stage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Stage left</i>: The left side of the stage from the perspective of an actor facing the audience. • <i>Stage right</i>: The right side of the stage from the perspective of an actor facing the audience. • <i>Upstage</i>: the stage area away from the audience. • <i>Downstage</i>: the stage area toward the audience. • <i>Center Stage</i>: the center of the acting area. 	VPA
peer response	A form of collaborative learning used in writing in which students discuss their reactions to—and suggested edits for—one another’s writing (i.e., “peer feedback”).	ELA
perceptions of norms	A person’s perceptions of the beliefs and behaviors of others. (From the theory of perceived norms, also known as perceived norms).	H/PE

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
personal finance	The aspects of the lives of individuals or families that involve earning and spending money; making budgeting choices; saving and investing; the use of credit; and managing risk and insurance.	SS
personal susceptibility	A person's assessment of the likelihood or risk of getting an illness or being injured as a result of one's behavior.	H/PE
perspectives of a culture	Viewpoints held by native speakers of the same or similar cultural groups.	WL
persuasion [essays/texts]	One of the four traditional forms of composition in speech and writing (narration, exposition, description and persuasion). Persuasive writing is designed to convince the reader that a position is valid or that the reader should take a specific action. Persuasive text differs from exposition in that it does more than explain; it takes a stand and endeavors to persuade the reader to take the same position.	ELA
physical health	A state of successful physical functioning that includes freedom from disease and infirmity.	H/PE
physicality	The use of the body as the primary means of performance and communication.	VPA
phoneme	A minimal sound unit of speech that, when contrasted with another phoneme, affects the naming of words in a language, such as /b/ in <i>book</i> contrasts with /t/ in <i>took</i> , /k/ in <i>cook</i> , /h/ in <i>hook</i> .	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
phonemic awareness	The awareness of the sounds (phonemes) that make up spoken words. To learn the correspondences between letters and sounds, one must have some understanding of the notion that words are made up of phonemes.	ELA
phonics	A system for teaching reading and spelling that stresses basic symbol-sound relationships and their application in decoding words; a system used especially in beginning instruction.	ELA
place and location	Place refers to a particular geographical locality such as a town, country, or region. In geography, “absolute” location refers to the specific latitude and longitude (e.g. Paris, France is 48°51' North latitude and 2.20' East longitude).	SS
planning process	Systematic focus on and gathering of information on specific topics that contributes to making wise and informed choices.	CED
plot	The structure of the action of a story.	ELA
poetry	Writing that formulates a concentrated imaginative awareness of experience into language chosen and arranged to create a specific emotional response through meaning, sound, and rhythm.	ELA
point of view	The perspective or perspectives established by an author through which the reader is presented with the characters, actions, setting and events.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
political structures of cultures	The structures a culture uses in making decisions on behalf of the community or society. For example, some Native American nations use tribal councils to make decisions, and some communities use elders or spiritual leaders to make decisions for the community.	SS
post-secondary education, training	Education and training after high school.	CED
potential severity	A possible seriousness of an illness or injury and its consequences.	H/PE
practice of a culture	Activities or rituals that take place among native speakers of the same or similar cultural groups.	WL
precision	The stated or implied degree of refinement of a measurement or calculated measure. Precision describes the size of the unit used for a measurement using a given tool. The smaller the unit is, the greater the precision. A measure to the nearest thousandth of an inch is more precise than a measure to the nearest inch. In calculation, the precision of a result is based on the number of digits expressed in the result.	MATH
prefix	A word part that is added to the beginning of a root or base word that changes the sense or meaning of the root or base word.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
presentational format	The creation of spoken or written communication for people (an audience) with whom there is no immediate personal contact, or a communication that occurs in a one-to-many mode, e.g. a Powerpoint slide show, a visual aid presentation, a speech, or a written article or report.	WL
primary sources	First-hand documentations of events (e.g., autobiographies, original research, diaries, etc.) that present no “secondary” analysis or interpretation by historians or anyone other than those who produced the primary source.	ELA
primary sources	Original and usually authentic sources of information in the target language and culture.	WL
primary and secondary sources	Primary sources include information used in reconstructing a past event or time and may be created by a person who was a "first-hand" witness (e.g., letters, speeches, coins, artifacts, etc.). Secondary sources are texts based on primary sources or other secondary sources and may include summaries across sources, interpretations, or generalizations (e.g., textbooks).	SS
principles of design	The elements of a work of art involved in the way in which the work of art is arranged, balance, pattern, emphasis, rhythm, unity, proportion, movement.	VPA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
principles of training	<p>A collection of principles related to exercise.</p> <p>Principle of individual differences - A basic assumption that each individual is different. The principle of individual differences requires a unique fitness plan for each individual.</p> <p>Principle of overload - A basic assumption that an increase in work and stress that is more than is normally experienced will improve one's fitness.</p> <p>Principle of progression - A basic assumption that a progressive increase in the level of exercise is more effective.</p> <p>Principle of regularity - A basic assumption that exercise must be performed on an on-going basis to be effective.</p> <p>Principle of specificity - A basic assumption that specific exercises must be performed to improve each area of health related fitness.</p>	H/PE
print and non-print sources	Resources accessed that include but are not limited to books, magazines, newspapers, CD's, videos, prints and drawings, online resources, manipulatives and people.	ELA SS VPA
processes	Operations involving a number of methods or techniques, such as the addition and subtraction processes in sculpture, the etching and intaglio processes in printmaking, or the casting or constructing processes in making jewelry.	VPA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
products of a culture	Items that a culture produces or creates, both tangible (e.g., food, clothing, works of art) and intangible (e.g., educational system, laws, dance).	WL
proficiency	Communicative ability in all forms of language and cultural interaction.	WL
propaganda	The spreading of ideas, information, or rumor for the purpose of helping or injuring an institution, a cause, or a person.	ELA
rational, intuitive and consultative decision making models	<p>The three models of decision making that are useful in making career and life choices.</p> <p>Rational decision making model is a planning and cognitive process involving specific steps that include identifying the decision to be made, gathering relevant information, identifying alternatives, weighing the evidence, choosing the best alternative, taking action, and evaluating the consequences.</p> <p>Intuitive decision making model is an immediate pre-thinking understanding of the truth or facts, without reasoning; a deep inner sense of what feels right.</p> <p>Consultative decision making model is a process that involves an exchange of ideas with others who are in a position to give advice.</p>	CED
reading strategies	Any systematic or deliberate method(s) adapted, monitored or employed to improve one's reading performance.	ELA

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<i>TERM</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
real or simulated decision	In the context of the social studies, “real” decisions include students making collective decisions about rules, projects, proposals to improve the school or community, etc. In the context of the social studies, “simulated” decisions include decisions made by students as a mock legislative body (town council, state legislature, congress, UN), local committee, non-profit board, jury, etc.	SS
recursive	A method of defining a mathematical relationship by describing how one term is transformed into the next term in the sequence. A recursive description of a relationship usually includes an initial value (start) and a rule that tells how a term is found based on the previous term in the sequence. Recursion treats a relationship as a sequence of individual (discrete) steps rather than as a continuous situation.	MATH
retrograde	The act of taking a sequence of choreography and reversing the order from back to front.	VPA
rhetorical devices	Devices that make use of effective expression and the persuasive use of language; rhetorical devices are specific, effective uses of language that are intended to influence or persuade an audience (e.g., rhetorical questions, repetition, and extended analogies in speeches).	ELA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
rhyme	Identical or very similar recurring sound in words within or, more often, at the ends of lines of verse.	ELA
rhythm	The pattern of stressed and unstressed syllables in a line of poetry. Poets use rhythm to bring out the musical quality of language, to emphasize ideas, to create mood, to unify a work, or to heighten emotional response.	ELA
rhythmic acuity	The physical, auditory recognition of various complex time elements.	VPA
rights, duties, and responsibilities [civic, or of citizens]	<p>In the United States, Rights include the right to liberty, dignity, security, equality of opportunity, justice, and privacy.</p> <p>Duties include fulfilling obligations such as voting, paying taxes, and service to the nation;</p> <p>Responsibilities include being accountable for being respectful and civil to others in society, being honest, and working for the common good.</p>	SS
rondo	A musical form in which a section is repeated, with contrasting sections in between, such as “abaca”.	VPA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
roots [root words]	The meaningful base form of a complex word after all affixes are removed. <i>Note:</i> a root may be independent or free, such as <i>read</i> in <i>unreadable</i> , or may be dependent, or bound, such as <i>-liter-</i> (from the greek for <i>letter</i>) in <i>illiterate</i> .	ELA
scarce resources	Those resources that are desirable and not in great supply at a given time (e.g., gasoline) or that are non-renewable and cannot be re-produced or re-grown (e.g., coal, petroleum, natural gas, precious metals, gemstones, and minerals).	SS
school-to-school	The time and energy one places in the learner role immediately following high school, such as going to a community college or four-year college or vocational program.	CED VPA
school-to-work	The time and energy one places in the worker role immediately following high school, such as obtaining an entry-level job to earn income.	CED VPA
secondary sources	Compilations or critiques of original works. Examples of secondary sources include literary criticism, narrative or social history, biographies, encyclopedia articles, and journal articles critiquing the work of others.	ELA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
self-concept	A picture of one's self in some role, situation, or position, performing some set of functions, or in some set of relationships with others.	CED
sensory details	Details in writing that evoke images that could ordinarily be perceived by the reader's senses.	ELA
setting	The time and place in which a narrative takes place; the physical and psychological background against which the action of a story takes place; the scenery and stage effects for a dramatic production.	ELA
simile	A figure of speech or other direct comparison of two things that are dissimilar, using the words <i>like</i> or <i>as</i> .	ELA
simplify	To rewrite in some equivalent form where the numbers used are simpler.	MATH
skeletal alignment [alignment]	The relationship of the body's skeleton to the line of gravity and base of support.	VPA
social health	The set of fulfilling relationships with family, friends, classmates, neighbors, and community members, including cooperative and interdependent work and play with others.	H/PE

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
solve	To provide the solution to a problem. To solve an equation in one unknown means to find the values of the unknown that will make the equation true.	MATH
space	The emptiness or area between, around, above, below, or contained within objects. Shapes and forms are defined by the space around and within them, just as spaces are defined by the shapes and forms around and within them.	VPA
specialization	A process by which an individual, company, or nation narrowly concentrates its production activity on a small number of goods or services-usually on goods and services for which their resources are best suited.	SS
specialized movement skills	Fundamental skills that have been adapted to the special requirements of a particular sport, game, or physical activity (e.g., grapevine step, high jump, long jump, hurdles).	H/PE
stage business	A piece of unscripted or improvised action, often comic in intention, used to establish a character, fill a pause in dialogue, or to establish a scene. An author may simply suggest "business" to indicate the need for some action at that point in the play.	VPA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
stage directions	Directions in the script about how the playwright intends actions or arrangements to be carried out.	VPA
standard American English	The language in which most educational texts and government and media publications are written in the United States. Standard American English varies widely in pronunciation and in idiomatic use but maintains a fairly uniform grammatical structure.	ELA
state of being	The various feelings and emotions associated with being alive.	WL
stereotype	A standardized mental image that is held in common with others and that represents an oversimplified opinion, prejudiced attitude, or uncritical judgment.	ELA
strike	The time immediately following the last performance when all cast and crew members dismantle sets, props, or other equipment.	VPA
structural features	The specific characteristics of various forms of fiction and nonfiction writing that distinguish one genre from another or that associate/identify one genre with another.	ELA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
style	The manner of linguistic or written expression in prose or verse; how a speaker or writer speaks or writes.	ELA
style/tradition	A distinctive manner of moving; the characteristic way dance is done, created, or performed that identifies the dance of a particular performer, choreographer, or period.	VPA
stylistic devices	The techniques by which an author creates the style of linguistic or written expression (word choice, use of figurative language, etc.).	ELA
suffix	A word part that is added to the ending of a root word and establishes the part of speech of that word. For example, the suffix <i>-ly</i> added to <i>immediate</i> , an adjective, creates the word, <i>immediately</i> , an adverb.	ELA
supply and demand	Supply refers to the availability of a specific good or service; demand refers to the level of desired consumption for a specific good or service. The relationship of supply and demand influences the prices and quantity of goods and services sold in competitive markets.	SS
symbolism	The practice of representing things by means of symbols or of attributing symbolic meanings or significance to objects, events, etc.	ELA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
syntax	The study of how sentences are formed and of the grammatical rules that govern their formation; the pattern or structure of word order in sentences, clauses, and phrases.	ELA
syntax	The branch of the language system that is concerned with the placement of words in forming phrases, clauses and sentences.	WL
target culture	The culture being studied by the student.	WL
target language	The language being studied by the student.	WL
technique	A process in which art materials and media are used to produce works of visual art, such as carving, drawing, painting, printing, rendering, etc. Also, a particular way or method of using tools or materials to achieve special effects (e.g., using the point of a pencil to create light and dark tones).	VPA
temperature	The amount of energy of motion; higher temperatures indicate a greater average amount of atomic or molecular motion.	SCI

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
text features	Ways of manipulating and placing text to draw attention to or emphasize certain points or ideas in narrative (e.g., bolding or boxing questions, italicizing key vocabulary, listing, bulleting, numbering).	ELA
text structures	Organizational patterns an author uses to structure the ideas in a text (e.g., cause/effect, compare/contrast, description, problem/solution, sequencing, goal/action/outcome, concept/definition, proposition/support).	ELA
theme	A topic of discussion or writing; a major idea or proposition broad enough to cover the entire scope of a literary or other work of art. <i>Note:</i> a theme may be stated or implied, but clues about the theme may be found in the ideas that are given special prominence or tend to recur in a work.	ELA
theme and variation	A form in which an initial theme is established and then followed by adaptations which modify the initial theme without altering the essential character.	VPA
timbre	The character or quality of sound that distinguishes one instrument, voice or other sound source from another.	VPA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
time	An element of dance involving rhythm, phrasing, tempo, accent, and duration. Time can be metered, as in music, or based on body rhythms, such as breath, emotions, and heartbeat.	VPA
time management	The ability to manage or control how time is used for the purpose of completing a visual or performing arts project.	VPA
tone	Tone conveys the author's "attitude" and an intangible quality reflected in the style of the text.	ELA
tools	Instruments and equipment used to create and learn about art (e.g., brushes, scissors, brayers, easels, knives, kilns, cameras).	VPA
types of maps	Kinds of maps that include political, physical, topographic, and ecological, maps.	SS

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
understand	<p>To understand a procedure or concept mathematically means to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• communicate its meaning, its use, the results of its application, and its implications for a given context• reason about it by making conjectures and justifying conclusions• represent it in a variety of ways• connect it to other ideas in and outside of mathematics; and• know when and how to apply it to solve problems in mathematics and in other contexts.	MATH
unit [of measurement]	<p>A quantity in terms of which the size of other materials of the same kind can be stated. Inches, feet, meters, and paper clips can all be used as units to measure length. Inches and milliliters are examples of standard units. A paperclip is an example of a non-standard unit. Customary units are units of measurement like inches, quarts, and pounds used in a place, like the United States, but not other places.</p>	MATH
valid health information, products, and services	<p>Health information, products, and services that are accurate, truthful, defensible, reliable, and trustworthy.</p>	H/PE

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
variation	A quantity or range of different things. To maintain audience interest, the choreographer must provide variety within the development of the dance. Contrast in the use of space, force, and spatial designs, as well as some repetition of movements and motifs, provide variety.	VPA
variety of audiences	In the context of the social studies, an audience for “live” student presentations might include the teacher, classmates, parents, other students and teachers in the school or district, and community members. For middle and high school students, an audience might include adults from outside the school, and thus significantly increase the sense of importance of the presentation for students.	SS
virtual travel	Simulated language and cultural experiences that take place through multi-media.	WL
voice	The distinct way a writer or speaker expresses his or her ideas. Includes style and presentation and is adjusted for audience and purpose.	ELA

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<i>TERMS</i>	<i>DEFINITION</i>	<i>LOCATION IN PROPOSED MLR</i>
word borrowings	Words taken from one language for use in other languages.	WL
word parts	Affixes and roots.	ELA
writing process	The many aspects of the complex act of producing a written communication, specifically: pre-writing, drafting, conferencing, revising, editing and publishing.	ELA
writing systems	The ways in which languages are represented graphically.	WL